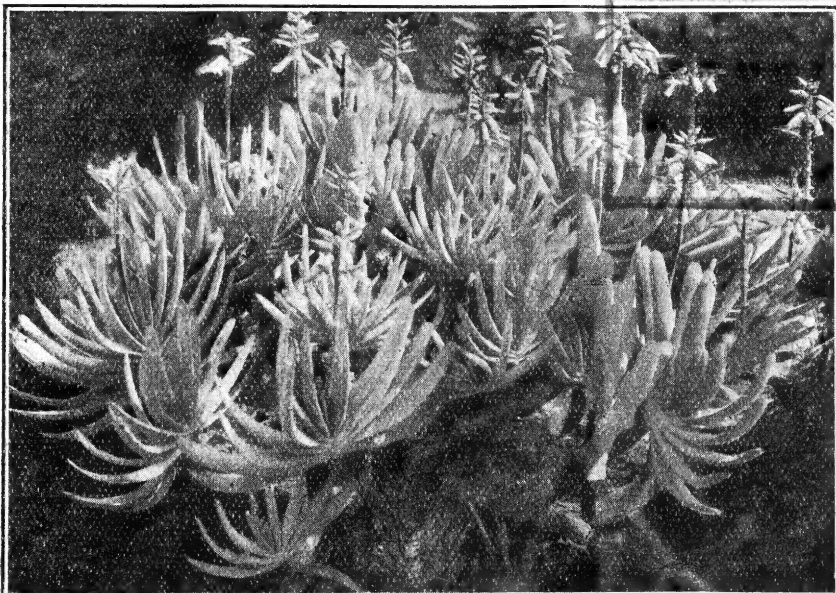


63.84

MY GARDEN AND WHAT TO GROW.

No. 165 - - NOVEMBER, 1934



Aloe plicatilis at Kirstenbosch.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR NOVEMBER.

The **Chrysanthemum List** is reprinted this month but many varieties are omitted owing to heavy booking against them. The **Carnation List**, on the other hand, is amplified by the addition of many good varieties that were not ready last month. "Eden" writes on "Soils and How to Improve Them," and we are sure his advice will be helpful to many who wish to build up a reserve in the soil which is really the secret of success in Farming and Gardening. Don't overlook the paragraph about **Chinkerichees** for sending to your friends overseas.

Issued by the Associated Firms

**C. STARKE
& CO LTD**

Agricultural and Horticultural
Seedsmen and Grain Merchants

∴ Stock and Poultry Foods ∴

MOWBRAY, Cape Town

Telephone 6-1101

TELE.: "SEEDSTARKE" MOWBRAY

**CHARLES
AYRES**

The Cape Florist & Nurseryman

(Telephone 6-3278)

THE NURSERIES, LIESBEEK ROAD

ROSEBANK, Cape Town

Seed Store: 12 Adderley Street

PHONE 2-1788

TELE.: "AYRES"

SEEDS AND SOWING.

By H. CHAS. STARKE, F.R.H.S.

In November we must expect hotter weather than has hitherto prevailed and the seeding problem has to be considered with this circumstance continually in mind. It is not only November conditions that have to be considered but also the conditions that will prevail in December, January and February, because there are not many crops which, sown in November, can be reaped before the end of January or early February. This takes us into the hottest part of the summer, and it is necessary to select crops that will be able to withstand the conditions prevailing at that time. Nor is it sufficient to select the crops to suit the climatic conditions of this period—we must also select the situation for each crop with all these points in mind and at the same time to suit the particular crop that we think of sowing.

In order that we may make a reasonable selection of crops, therefore, we must also know something about their habits, characteristics and preferences.

It will thus been seen that the selection of crops for sowing at a particular time is not the simple matter that it might appear to be—especially to the beginner, and it will also be seen from these considerations that merely to give a list of seeds that may be sown this month without giving any reason for their selection would most likely mislead as many as it would help. We do give such lists, frequently, but not because we think it the very best help to give. Considerations of time, space and expense necessarily enter here. However, such lists as we do give for sowing month by month are usually intended for the Vegetable and Flower Garden, and an unwise choice there does not usually lead to very serious loss, although it may mean rather serious disappointment at times. Fortunately the enthusiastic gardener is used to many disappointments and usually suffers them without complaint.

You may think that all this discourse is not going to help you very much, but that is just where we must differ. What we want is to get you to think the matter out from your own point of view because only you know all the conditions—so far as they can be known—that the crop will have to contend with, and for that reason it is only the sower who can make a reasonable choice of crop. If we tell you to sow this or that crop at a certain time we may be right for your neighbourhood but perhaps not for you, or we may be right for some part of your land but not for the part on which you intend sowing it.

We want you to consider all the conditions that will prevail and then search for a crop that will best withstand those conditions. If you can alter the conditions in favour of the crop, do so by all means, but frequently it is not possible or perhaps not profitable to do so.

In your search for crops you will find much help in a good seedsman's catalogue. Of course we think our catalogue is the best, but we are quite ready to admit that you can get much information from other catalogues also. If you receive this leaflet by post you are on our mailing list and have had our 1934-5 Seed Catalogue. It remains only for you to read it very carefully. If you have not received a copy, send us a post card asking for one to be sent. It is free!

One of the main points about the selection of crops is to ascertain whether the crop you are considering is suited to summer conditions or whether it is of such a nature that it will either suffer from the hot weather conditions or prematurely go to seed. In either case the result would be disappointing.

This question of premature seeding is a very important and also a very difficult one. It affects the Vegetable grower in a very serious way, especially in connection with biennial plants such as Cabbages, Cauliflowers, etc. Of these crops varieties have been developed which behave in a very definite way, and by a wise choice of variety the difficulty of producing a marketable crop at a more or less unfavourable time is frequently overcome. Here again it is not only the variety that has to be considered but all the conditions that will apply. Obviously the grower must have experience of varieties and also of the conditions under which the crop is to be grown to be able to make a wise selection, and even then his calculations may be upset by an abnormal season.

FOR FARM SOWING.

In the selection of crops for summer sowing there is a rough division which can be drawn, and for the Farm we would mention the following that can be used: Maize, Sorghums, Millets, Lucerne, Soy Beans, Cowpeas, Vetches, Mangels, Carrots, Rape, Kale, Mustard, Cattle Pumpkin, Kaffir Melon and Sunflower.

IN THE KARROO.

In your area the choice is also a wide one for this month. It is all a question of moisture—if you have rains or can irrigate, you may sow any of the crops recommended above and those recommended for the Vegetable and Flower Garden.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Sow Beans, Lima Beans, Peas, Beet, Carrot, Radish, Turnip, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Calabash, Cucumber, Musk Melon, Pumpkin, Squash, Vegetable Marrow, Water Melon, Tomato, Lettuce, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Asparagus, Celery, Chervil, Chicory, Cress, Endive, Herbs, Parsley, Pepper, Purslane, Egg Plant, Cape Gooseberry and Rhubarb.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Seeds to Sow.—Where conditions are favourable you may sow the following Flower Seeds during this month: Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Aster, Aubretia, Balsam, Barberton Daisy, Begonia, Campanula, Cannas, Carnation, Celosia, Annual Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Coleus, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Cyclamen, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Foxglove, Freesia, Gaillardia, Geum, Gilia, Gloxinia, Gypsophila, Helenium, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabious, Schizanthus, Statice, Sutherlandia, Sunflower, Sweet Sultan, Sweet William, Thalictrum, Thunbergia, Tropaeolum, Valeriana, Verbena and Zinnia.

VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS.

We give below a list of plants that we expect to have ready during this month. Some of these are now ready, but others will not be ready till about the middle of the month or later. All orders are dealt with in rotation and will be despatched when the plants are ready. If you are unable to wait, please mark your order accordingly and we will send only what is ready, cancelling the remaining portion of the order. F.

	Posted (Within the Union)		Local Prices.	
	Per 100	1000	100	1000
Beet, Blood Red	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Beet, Flat Egyptian	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Brussels Sprouts	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Cape Spitzkool	2/-	12/5	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Copenhagen Market	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Early Drumhead	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Golden Acre	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Green Globe Savoy	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Large Red Drumhead	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Large Oxheart	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Starke's Improved Spitzkool	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cape Gooseberry (9d. doz., posted 1/3)	5/3	—	4/6	—
Cauliflower, All the year round	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Early Italian Giant	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Super Snowball	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Veitch's Autumn Giant	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Celery, Solid White (6d. doz., posted 1/-)	3/-	—	2/6	—
Egg Plant, Long Purple (1/- doz., posted 1/6)	6/-	—	5/-	—
Kale, Chou Moellier	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Kale, Tall Curled	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Kale, Thousand-Headed	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Kohl Rabi, Early White Vienna	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Leek, Large Flag	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Lettuce, Curled Neapolitan	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Lettuce, New York	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Onion, Cape Straw Coloured	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Onion, Early Flat Yellow Cape	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Parsley, Curled (6d. doz., posted 1/-)	3/-	—	2/6	—
Spinach Beet, Green Cutting	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Spinach Beet, Yellow Cutting	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Tomatoes (9d. doz., posted 1/3)	3/-	20/-	2/-	12/6

Varieties: Bonnie Best, Livingston's Coreless, Wood's Improved Beauty and Trophy

Lavender, Mint, Sage, Thyme, Rosemary, 3/- doz., posted 3/6

TRY AYRES FOR PALMS, SHRUBS, TREES AND CLIMBERS.

BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.

We give below a list of plants that we expect to have ready during the month. Some of these are now ready but others will not be ready till about the middle of the month or later. All orders are dealt with in rotation and will be despatched when the plants are ready. If you are unable to wait, please mark your order accordingly and we will send only what is ready, cancelling the remaining portion of the order. F.

	Posted (Within the Union)		Local Prices	
	Per doz.	100	doz.	100
ANTIRRHINUMS.				
Blood Red, fine deep colour	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Crimson King, deep velvety crimson... ..	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Pink Domino, soft, clear rose-pink	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Rose King, brilliant carmine-rose	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Torchlight, vivid orange, yellow centre	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Yellow King, fine rich yellow	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
WILT RESISTANT ASTERS.				
American Branching: Dark Lavender, Deep Silvery Rose, Peerless Pink, Purple and Scarlet, separately or mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Crego Improved: Cattleya, Deep Rose, Shell Pink and Purple, separately or mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Ostrich Feather, Tall Improved: Deep Rose and Purple, separately or mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
LARKSPURS (Giant Imperial).				
Blue Bell, azure blue	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Carmin King, deep carmine rose	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Daintiness, delicate lavender	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Exquisite Rose, beautiful rose	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Lilac Spire, parma violet... ..	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Los Angeles Improved	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Miss California, deep pink on salmon	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
LARKSPURS (Other Types).				
Los Angeles, salmon-rose	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Rosy Scarlet, tall, very fine	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Stock Flowered Dark Blue	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
PANSIES.				
Giant, Light Blue	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Goliath, Golden Queen	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Large Flowering Mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Mammoth Exhibition	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Masterpiece, blotched and curled	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Parisian Large Stained	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Trimardeau Giant Mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Variegated Striped	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
ZINNIAS.				
California Giants: Orange Queen, Rose Queen and Scarlet Gem, separately or mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Dahlia Flowered: Crimson Monarch, Ex- quisite, Golden Dawn and Golden State, separately or mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-

ROGLI GIANT PANSIES.

We have plants ready of this wonderful strain. The flowers are of great size and good substance and the colours are remarkably fine, mostly large blotched. Plants per doz. 3/6, posted 4/-.

TRY AYRES' NURSERIES FOR SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE PLANTS.

GENERAL LIST OF BEDDING PLANTS.	Posted (Within the Union)		Local Prices	
	Per doz.	100	doz.	100
Antirrhinum Majus , mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Bellis perennis , Double Daisies	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Cyanoglossum amabile	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Gaillardia picta Lorenziana , double	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Godetia Whitneyi , choice mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Leptosyne maritima	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Lobelia , Crystal Palace	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Lobelia , Emperor William	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Marigold , African Prince of Orange	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Marigold , Mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Mesembrianthemum criniflorum , The Buck Bay Vygie	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Petunia , Gloria, bright rosy magenta, white throat	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Petunia , Splendid Mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Phlox Drummondii	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Viola , Purple Queen	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Viola lutea , yellow	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
GENERAL LIST OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS.				
Agapanthus , blue and white varieties	7/6	—	6/-	40/-
Agapanthus , Table Mountain variety, dark blue	4/6	—	4/-	25/-
Alternanthera , edging plant	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Aquilegia , Blackmore & Langdon's long- spurred hybrids	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Barberton Daisy Hybrids	6/-	—	5/-	—
Canterbury Bells , mixed seedlings	2/-	10/-	1/6	7/6
Carnation , Starke's Perpetual, Crimson, Red, Rose, White and Yellow—or Mixed	5/-	30/-	4/6	27/6
Delphinium , Belladonna, best for cut-flower Seedlings	3/6	—	3/-	—
Delphinium , Blackmore & Langdon's Prize Strain	5/9	—	5/-	—
Delphinium , Blue Butterfly	2/6	—	2/-	—
Delphinium , Excelsior Strain	4/-	—	3/6	—
Fuchsias , ex pots 1/- each, posted 1/3	10/6	—	9/-	—
Gazania , orange	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Granadilla , ex pots 1/- each, posted 1/3	9/-	—	7/6	—
Geranium , Ivy-Leaved, pink	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Geranium , Ivy-Leaved Huntsman, red	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Geranium , Zonal, bedding	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Geranium , Zonal, Paul Crampel	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Gypsophila paniculata 1/- each	5/-	—	4/6	—
Helenium , bronze, good cut-flower	3/6	—	3/-	—
Hollyhock , Chater's Double	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Iris florentina , large white	3/-	—	2/6	—
Iris , Purple King	6/-	—	5/-	—
Iris stylosa , mauve	1/6	—	1/-	—
Kniphofia alooides , Red Hot Poker (1/- ea.)	9/-	—	8/-	—
Lavender , French (L. dentata)	4/6	—	4/-	—
Michaelmas Daisy , Blue, White and Large White	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Mimulus cardinalis (ex pots)	6/-	—	5/-	—
Mimulus , Sutton's Giant (ex pots)	6/-	—	5/-	—
Nasturtium , Double Red, ex pots (1/- each)	10/-	—	9/-	—
Nasturtium , Fireball, ex pots (1/- each)	10/-	—	9/-	—
Nasturtium , Golden Gleam, in 4in. pots, 1/- each; ex pots	6/-	—	5/-	—
Pelargoniums in variety	10/6	—	9/-	—
Pentstemon , large-flowered, mixed	4/6	—	3/6	—
Petunia , Giants of California	3/6	17/6	3/-	15/-
Petunia violacea	3/6	17/6	3/-	15/-
Phlox , Perennial, named varieties	8/6	—	7/6	—

GENERAL LIST OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS.				Posted (Within the Union) Per doz. 100		Local Prices doz. 100	
Physostegia , mauve ... ..	...	...	...	2/6	—	2/-	—
Polyanthus , Blackmore's & Langdon's	...	...	...	7/-	—	6/-	—
Special ... ..	...	...	...	10/-	—	9/-	—
Primula kewensis , ex pots ... ..	...	...	...	4/6	—	4/-	—
Salvia farinacea ... ..	...	...	...	6/-	—	5/-	—
Salvia patens , ex pots ... ..	...	...	...	3/-	—	2/6	—
Salvia splendens , scarlet ... ..	...	...	...	3/-	—	2/6	—
Salvia splendens , Tom Thumb, Vesuvius ... ..	...	...	...	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Scabiosa columbaria , pink ... ..	...	...	...	3/6	—	3/-	—
Solidage , Golden Rod ... ..	...	...	...	9/-	—	8/-	—
Statice latifolia (1/- each, posted 1/6) ... ..	...	...	...	9/-	—	8/-	—
statice macrophylla (1/- each, posted for 1/6), a good rockery plant ... ..	...	...	...	9/-	—	8/-	—
Statice Perezii , rich bright blue (1/- each, posted 1/6) ... ..	...	...	...	9/-	—	8/-	—
Thalictrum (1/- each, posted 1/6) ... ..	...	...	...	3/-	15/-	2/6	12/6
Verbena , Dark Blue ... ..	...	...	...	3/-	15/-	2/6	12/6
Verbena , Defiance, scarlet ... ..	...	...	...	3/6	17/6	3/-	15/-
Verbena , Eller, Willmott ... ..	...	...	...	3/-	15/-	2/6	12/6
Verbena erinoides , violet ... ..	...	...	...	3/-	15/-	2/6	12/6
Verbena , mixed ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

BEARDED IRISES.

The most stately of all the Irises and the most satisfying too if they get fair treatment, but they must not be put in any odd corner and neglected. The Bearded Irises are in growth throughout the year and for that reason they must be put in a situation that will be favourable to them at all seasons. They like a well-drained soil but it must be moist enough to encourage good growth in our dry summer unless they can be watered sufficiently at that time. Perhaps their requirements are best described as a good garden loam, well drained and fairly warm in winter with sufficient moisture in summer, either natural or artificially supplied. We are listing below some very choice varieties at moderate prices.

Height: The height of stems is quoted to give an idea of the possibilities of the variety, but there is no certainty that they will reach that height under all conditions. If you can give them the situation that suits them best and the treatment they like, you will no doubt get it, but Irises will flower on much shorter stems when conditions are not favourable.

Prices: Varieties at 2/6 each and upwards are 6d less when included in a dozen.

Postage and Packing: If cash is sent with the order we will pack free and pay postage to any address within the Union of South Africa.

Price each

Abenda .—Beautiful madder-crimson overlaid bronze; early; tall branching stems, 4ft.	6/-
Ambassador .—Standards greyish blue, falls deep velvety violet with deep yellow at the haft, strong grower, tall stems, a variety of outstanding merit	2/6
Amber .—Rich golden yellow with 3ft. stems	4/6
Corrida .—An even shade of pale blue, fine stems, 3 ft.	2/-
Eldorado .—A fine blending of yellowish bronze with heliotrope and violet-purple shades, 2½ ft.	3/-
Flaming Sword .—Deep golden yellow, falls maroon edged gold, 2½ft.	3/6
Frithjof .—A pale blue and dark blue iris of noble form	2/6
Kharput .—Violet-purple, extra large flowers	1/-
Lent. A. Williamson .—Standards soft violet, falls deep violet-purple, very rich colour, tall stems, 3ft.	6/-
Leone Trenchance .—Light blue, very free-flowering, 2 ft.	1/6
Lord of June .—Standards pale blue, falls darker blue, large flowers, sweetly scented	1/6
Prosper Laugier .—Deepest velvety crimson and velvety purple, tall stems, 3 ft.	2/-
Purple King .—Purple-violet, tall stems	1/-
Queen Flavia .—Deep golden yellow	2/6
Rheinnixe .—Standards white, falls deep violet-purple with narrow white edge, strong grower, tall stems, 3 ft.	2/-
Zwanenburg .—Standards bronzy, falls old gold with crimson and maroon flakes	3/-

TRY AYRES FOR ARTISTIC FLORAL TRIBUTES.

GARDENING NOTES FOR NOVEMBER.

By "EDEN."

SOILS AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM.

The layman, who casually acquires some superficial scientific information on this subject, and often the inexperienced student also, is inclined to view the matter as one of pure mechanics.

Unfortunately so many variable factors are involved. Weather conditions, relations of moisture and temperature, soil organic matter, mechanical conditions, plant diseases, soil reaction and available nutrients are only a few of the influences that function continually, so that no scheme of soil management is perfect, even when based on the most up-to-date scientific and practical information.

Because much of the scientific information is confessedly conjectural and a great deal of the practical and technical experience arbitrary and artificial, every system of soil improvement is open to modification as our knowledge of soils and the requirements of plants increases.

Many people will say "I am not interested in the why and wherefore of the relationship between plant life and the soils in which they grow," and all they will want to know is what to do to get better results. Unfortunately unless one understands something of these matters it is almost impossible to decide what the trouble really is and how to set about improvement.

Soils are classified both geologically and physically. The geological classification indicates the origin of a soil; that is whether it is a sedentary soil or a transported soil, or whether it is residual or cumulo, or glacial or alluvial; but for ordinary practical purposes the physical classification is of much more importance to the gardener or farmer.

Physically or mechanically soils are divided into groups according to the relative percentages of sand, silt and clay which they contain, such as coarse, medium or fine sand; sandy loams, loams, silt loams and clay loams; and clay, heavy clay and sandy clay.

In the case of the sands, silts and clays the name of the group will give you a fair idea of the type of soil referred to; but with the loams this is not so obvious.

In mechanical composition it is more or less midway between sand and clay. A loam may be defined as a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles so as to exhibit sandy and clayey properties in about equal proportions. Because of this mixture of coarse and fine particles, loams are usually soils of good physical character. They generally possess the desirable qualities both of sand and clay without their undesirable properties, such as the extreme looseness and low water holding capacity of sand and the stickiness, compactness and slow air and water drainage of clay.

Most good garden soils are some type of loam. Up to now only the inorganic matter of soils has been mentioned, that is, that part which is derived from broken-down rock particles. But the essential difference between a soil and a mass of rock fragments lies in the organic content of a soil. Organic matter is necessary in order that mineral material may become soil, and that it may grow plants successfully. The physical condition of soils depends largely on the presence of organic matter, while its decay plays an important part in speeding up the chemical reaction between the inorganic soil materials so bringing them more rapidly into an available form.

The source of practically all organic matter is plant tissue. Some of this matter accumulates from the above ground parts that have died and fallen down to become mixed with the surface soil, while the rest results from root extension and subsequent decay.

Although the decomposition of organic matter in the soil is towards simplification, the process is by no means a progressive one. Many products are built up that are much more complex than the original material.

Directly or indirectly most of the decomposition of this organic material is due to fermentation and putrefaction, and takes place through the agency of that great group of organisms called bacteria, although moulds and fungi also play a part.

Thus a cycle is set up in which the higher plants and animals are occupied in building up, while bacteria are tearing down and reducing the residue of plants to simple forms, so that they can be ultimately used again in plant nutrition.

The importance of soil organisms is thus evident and the encouragement of their growth and function is clearly a part of good soil management.

The effects of organic matter on soil and plant conditions are as numerous as they are complex. Some of the influences are direct, others are indirect. Because the specific gravity of organic matter is low, its first effect when added to a soil would be to lower the specific gravity of the soil, in other words, it would make the soil lighter, therefore easier to work.

Organic matter also tends to spread the soil particles further apart, thus a clay soil becomes less binding when organic material is added.

GARDENING NOTES FOR NOVEMBER.

On the other hand, because organic matter has a higher adhesive and cohesive power than sand, it tends to bind sandy soils, a condition very desirable in a soil possessing so loose a structure.

As the water absorbing capacity of organic matter is very high, a soil rich in organic constituents usually possesses a high water-holding power, which is of great importance in drought resistance, while the black colour imparted by the humus greatly increases the heat absorptive power of the soil.

The better tilth induced by the presence of organic matter, in any soil, tends to improve the drainage and to encourage good aeration. These two conditions are very necessary in keeping the soil clean and sweet, thus increasing the extension of the plant's root system, while bacterial activity is also encouraged. It is very important that the splitting up of the organic matter should take place in the presence of plenty of oxygen so as to prevent the formation of toxic compounds. A well aerated soil properly drained is most likely to encourage the development of those products most favourable to plant growth.

When organic matter decomposes in the soil under favourable conditions large amounts of carbon dioxide are generated, which increases the solvent action of the soil moisture, thus liberating greater amounts of available mineral material. The general effect, then, of organic matter is to improve the soil as a foothold for plants and to increase either directly or indirectly the available nutrients.

The maintenance of a proper supply of organic matter in the soil is a matter of very great importance, because productivity is governed very largely by the organic content of the soil.

Stable manure is, of course, the material most usually relied upon to replace the organic matter lost by oxidation, and a sufficient supply can generally be obtained for the requirements of a small garden. Where the garden is a large one or where manure is difficult to obtain or insufficient, the organic matter of the soil may be increased in a natural way by the digging under of green crops. This is called green-manuring and is a very sound practice. Such crops as peas, beans, rye and barley lend themselves to this method of soil improvement. Not only do these crops increase the actual organic content of a soil, but in the case of legumes, that is peas, beans, and so on, the nitrogen may also be increased in amount if the nodule bacteria are present and active. Green manures, to be effective, must be hardy, rapid in growth, succulent and should produce abundant foliage.

Because bare soils tend to lose nutrients by leaching, it is always best to keep the soil covered with vegetation of some kind.

The residue of all plants grown in the garden should be returned to the soil, either by digging in immediately, or they may be partially decomposed in a convenient place, to be used in conjunction with manures when the opportunity arises.

To get the best results from organic material applied to the soil, the soil should be in the best possible condition. Bad drainage, for instance, does not only prevent the proper decomposition of organic matter but may tend to encourage the production of products harmful to plant growth.

Should your soil be lacking in lime, this material must be added, because it promotes bacterial activity as well as plant growth.

The addition of fertilisers will also be a benefit.

Do not continually grow the same sort of plant on the same ground; a regular change of crop will prevent the accumulation of toxic materials in the soil.

In many parts of the country alkali or brak is a very serious factor, and its prevention, or, where it already exists in harmful amounts, its eradication is a real problem in soil management.

It will therefore be realised that unless a system of soil management is adopted which will at least keep up the organic matter of the soil, the growth of plants may be expected to decrease materially in a few years.

Good soil management aims to adjust, by the addition of organic matter, the physical and chemical condition of the soil, and the losses through cropping and leaching.

Any system which tends permanently to lower the organic matter of the soil is impractical and improvident as well as unscientific.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We give no guarantee express or implied (and none of our representatives is authorised to vary this condition in any way) as to description, quality or productiveness or as to any other matter of any seeds we sell, and we are not in any way responsible for them or in respect of the crop or failure of the crop. All quotations are given and orders accepted only on the understanding that these conditions are agreed to.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

This is a wonderfully adaptable subject. If you want exhibition blooms and will give the care that is necessary to their production, if you will see that disbudding is carefully carried out, if you will give the plants every attention that they demand, they will give you exhibition blooms in the same measure as the care that you have expended on them. If you want flowers for house decoration the Chrysanthemum will give them in abundance, and that from the very same varieties if you will treat them in a different way, allowing more stems to remain and disbudding more lightly. But always remember that Chrysanthemums respond wonderfully to good treatment. Feed them well and they will repay you fully for your generosity.

Kindly give a **second choice list** with your order, or allow us to substitute the nearest if we are sold out of what you want. If we are not to send any others, please mark your order "no substitutions."

Plants are sent out during late October and November. Advance orders are accepted subject to crop. We cannot guarantee delivery but will refund advance payments if we are unable to supply.

EXHIBITION AND DECORATIVE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Price: All varieties 1/- each or 9/- per dozen. Assorted dozens supplied at the dozen rate.

Postage and Packing: Extra, per dozen 1/6, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 1/-, $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen or less 9d, within the Union of South Africa; other parts extra postage according to postal rates.

Alfred Wilson.—Chestnut-crimson, gold reverse.

Bronze Turner.—Like other members of this popular family, this is an excellent variety either for exhibition or decorative work.

Buller's Pompon.—White, charming cut-flower.

Colonel du Croix.—Golden yellow, incurved.

Chas. Davis.—Deep canary yellow.

Early Bronze Buttercup.—Bronzy yellow.

Early Pink.—A fine pink, early flowering, medium size.

Healesville Sunset.—A charming bloom well described by its name.

Hollicot Yellow.—Buttercup yellow, a good decorative variety of dwarf branching habit.

Julian Hilpert.—Creamy white.

Lady Edward Miller.—Very deep yellow, loose petalled.

Lady Spencer.—A large yellow of dwarf habit.

Louisa Pockett.—Pure white on natural crown buds, later beautiful shell-pink, incurved.

Lucy Cross.—Rich golden bronze with old gold reverse.

Madame R. Oberthur.—White.

Miss Mary Mason.—Chestnut-red on buff.

Mrs. M. V. Lauriston.—Silvery white flushed rose.

Mrs. Alec Aikman.—A blush sport of T. W. Pockett.

Mrs. C. Abrahamse.—Rosy mauve.

Mrs. E. Alston.—A pure yellow sport of "Autumn Tints."

Mrs. Fred Fairs.—Straw yellow, flushed pink, large size.

Nellie Pockett.—Pure white.

Niagara.—Pure white, late.

Rose Queen.—Rosy salmon.

Sir Wm. McPherson.—Pure yellow, very large.

Thorpes Beauty.—Light pink.

William Turner.—Pure white, incurved, very large.

SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Price: All varieties 9d each or 5/- per dozen. Assorted dozens supplied at the dozen rate

Postage and Packing: Extra, per dozen 1/6, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 1/-, $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen or less 9d, within the Union of South Africa; other parts extra postage according to postal rates.

Eureka.—White with yellow disc, quilled petals with frilled edge.

Joan Edwards.—Rose pink.

Lady Furniss.—Salmon buff.

Tom Barnes.—Purple, medium height.

Marion.—Silvery-pink.

FIVE PER CENT. CAN BE DEDUCTED IF CASH IS SENT WITH ORDER.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—ADDITIONAL VARIETIES

The following are varieties of which we have no descriptions ready and because we can not tell you all about them we are offering them at a reduced price. We believe they are mostly Decorative and Exhibition varieties but we are not sure.

Price: All varieties 10d each or 7/6 per dozen. Assorted dozens supplied at the dozen rate, all labelled with variety name.

Postage and Packing: Extra, per dozen 1/6, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 1/-, $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen or less 9d., within the Union of South Africa; other parts extra postage according to postal rates.

Corrie.

Hebe.

Mrs. W. H. Webber.

Plymouth.

Radio.

Charming.

Janora.

Margaret Lambert.

Queen Chandler.

Splendid.

E. L. Corder.

Kenitrose.

Pinkert.

R. C. Calicott.

Southern Queen.

SEED POTATOES.

We can still supply South African grown Seed Potatoes of the Up-to-Date variety at 10/6 per case as offered in "My Garden" for October. Send your order now! A.

IMPORTED SEED.

The earliest shipments of Imported Seed are turning out very well and the following are now available and offered subject to being unsold. Orders should be booked promptly to avoid disappointment. A.

Cases are of one-bushel size, weight approximately 66 lbs net.

Early Rose , grown in France	17/6 per case.
Up-to-Date , grown in Holland	12/6 per case.

IMPORTED SCOTCH SEED.

Reports just to hand indicate that this seed will be a little later than usual owing to weather conditions in Scotland. We have a fine lot coming and the following varieties are expected. The first will probably arrive towards the end of October and prices are quoted below, subject to arrival and being unsold. A.

Cases are of one-bushel size, weight approximately 66 lbs. nett.

Arran Chief , Maincrop, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Arran Crest , First Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Arran Rose , First Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Edzell Blue , Second Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Flourball , Early Maincrop, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
King George V. , Second Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Majestic , Early Maincrop, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Up-to-Date , Maincrop, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.

All Potatoes are offered subject to being unsold and you can deduct five per cent. if you send cash with the order.

CHINKERICHEES.

There can surely be no more delightful present for a friend oversea than a box of the beautiful **Cape Chinkerichée** flowers. These wonderful flowers have often been known to last as long as three months after arrival in England and they are a source of delight to all who see them. They arrive in England when flowers are scarcest, and are therefore the more fully appreciated. They represent, more fully than can be expressed in any other way, **the hand of friendship stretched across the sea.**

We are now booking orders for the first shipment which will be made during October. Send your order early and get the best flowers.

The flowers are shipped in cool chamber to our Agents in Southampton where they are labelled, for the addresses which we send by mail, and are posted. Safe delivery is guaranteed (within the United Kingdom) and we will replace any that arrive in unsound condition.

Price: Per box of 100 buds, delivered to any address within the United Kingdom, 7/6
Per box of 200 buds, delivered to any address within the United Kingdom, 12/6

FOR BEST RESULTS SOW STARKE'S TESTED SEEDS.

TREE CARNATIONS.

This month is an excellent time for planting out Tree Carnations, and we are giving you a fine list to select from, including as it does many of the newest varieties as well as the old and tried favourites. Send your order early to secure the best plants.

All varieties 3d. less when included in a dozen.

All varieties 6d. less when included in a hundred.

Packing and Postage: 2/- per dozen, 1/6 per $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, 1/- per $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen or less. This includes box, packing and postage within the Union of South Africa. To other parts the difference in postage will be added. **Price each.**

Admiration. —Rose-pink, flowers large, plant robust, good stems and well formed bloom	2/6
Baroness de Brien. —Salmon-pink, a delightful shade, large flower, robust growth	2/-
Batson Pearl. —Pale salmon-pink, large flower like Regina but has a very strong scent for a "tree," very strong grower	3/6
Batson Darkie (1930).—Deep velvety crimson; large bloom, full and well formed; long strong stems; good non-splitting calyx; very free and healthy grower	1/6
Batson Lemon (1930).—Beautiful even shade, very large bloom, good grower, good calyx; one of the finest yellows yet introduced	5/-
Batson Sunset (1931).—Bright coppery red, striped crimson, a very striking colour; moderate size; good shape and good calyx. Don't miss this one	3/6
Betty Jane. —Flowers deep rose-pink, of large size and good form	2/6
Betty Lou. —Deep rose, large flowers	2/-
Butterfly. —White, lightly overlaid crimson scarlet	2/-
Calypso. —White with heliotrope markings	2/-
Cameron. —Salmon	2/-
Carola Striata. —Light crimson striped with deep crimson	1/6
Champion. —Bright scarlet, good calyx, reliable	2/6
Dandy. —Orange-flame-apricot	2/6
Del Ray. —Deep pink, large and free flowering	2/6
Edward Allwood. —Bright orange-scarlet	2/-
Enchantress Super Supreme. —Like Enchantress but several shades darker	1/6
Fancy Spectrum. —Salmon, flaked red	3/6
Fanny. —Light pink heavily striped with red	2/-
Fragrance (1932).—Salmon-pink, strongly scented, free-flowering	2/6
Gladys. —Salmon-rose, flowers of medium size; an excellent market variety	3/6
Glendale. —Rose-madder-pink speckled and edged burnt carmine, petals turned inward	2/6
Glorious. —Large salmon cerise	2/6
Golden Glow. —Yellow with occasional pink stripes; large flowers	2/6
Gorgeous. —Bright cerise, very large, long stems	3/6
Harlequin. —Yellow ground, heavily striped red and some apricot	2/6
Improved Regina. —An improvement on that wonderful grower, Regina, will surely prove an acquisition	3/6
Ivory. —Pure white, large flowers, strongly scented	1/6
Jackie. —Yellow ground striped mauve	2/6
Jazz. —Light orange, heavily flaked with deep pink, vigorous but rather dwarf, does not split	1/6
Kenilworth Scarlet. —Brilliant scarlet, very large flower, long stems, strong grower	2/-
Lady Hindlip. —White pencilled red; well-shaped flowers	1/6
La Mode. —A fine mauve with pinkish centre	2/-
Mab. —Flowers rather heavily fringed, cerise, medium to large, long stems	2/-
Marjorie (1931).—Deep pink, large and free flowering	3/6
Melchet Beauty. —Heliotrope with cerise stripes and flakes	1/6
Monkton Crimson	2/6
Monkton Glory. —Purple madder shot with crimson lake and French grey	2/6
Monkton Monarch. —Deep red	2/-
Monkton Scarlet	2/6
Mrs. Hamilton Fellowes. —Light purple, large blooms, good grower, one of the best of its colour	2/-
Mrs. Maurice Grant. —Purple; exceptionally large flowers	2/6
My Love (1932).—Deep rose shaded salmon towards the centre	3/6
Nero. —Flowers of medium size, light purple-pink, heavily striped crimson	2/-
Nigger. —Deep velvety crimson, nicely scented, non-splitter, freely flowering, strong grower	1/6
Nora West. —Deep silvery salmon-pink, medium size	2/-

TREE CARNATIONS.

Red Regina	2/6
Royal .—Deep purple, large blooms, vigorous grower	1/6
Salmon Enchantress .—Rich shade of deep salmon-pink	2/-
Salmon Regina .—Regina is so well known that the name is an ample description of this variety	2/-
Salmon Spectrum (1931) .—A salmon-pink sport of Spectrum	2/6
Shot Silk .—Indian chestnut flaked red	2/-
Sir Philip Sassoon .—Crimson; very large; sweetly scented	2/6
Sophelia .—Deep pink, heavily fringed; one of the largest of its colour	2/6
Spectrum .—A large bright red, free-flowering and of good growth (per 100 60/-)	1/6
Spectrum Supreme .—Bright scarlet, deeper than Spectrum and an improvement on that variety	2/6
Spicywhite (1930) .—Pure white, strongly scented; one of the best whites of recent introduction	1/6
Springbok .—Light orange heavily flaked cerise, loose habit of growth, long stems, good calyx, one of the best of the locally raised varieties	2/6
Startler (1930) .—Orange-scarlet of startling brightness	2/6
Striped Regina .—Light salmon-pink striped deep pink	2/6
Sussex Purple .—Rich crimson-purple, large flower of true border form, scented	1/6
Triumph .—Bright crimson, large, good shape, calyx does not split	2/-
Variegated Carola .—Light purple-pink heavily striped with crimson	1/6
Vinca .—Bright purple, large blooms, vigorous grower	2/6
Wivelsfield White .—A pure white, good habit and free-flowering (per 100 75/-)	1/6
Woburn .—Bright crimson; large flowers, freely produced	2/6
Yankee Girl .—Deep rose-pink, fairly large, a very useful variety	2/-
Zorro .—Bright cerise shading to heliotrope towards the edges of the petals, very striking combination, a free and continuous flowerer	2/6

SOME NEW CANNAS.

These are from plants imported last season and supplies are limited. They are very fine varieties.

	Price each, posted	
Assaut (Purple-leaved) .—One of the largest flowered varieties with splendid trusses of scarlet flowers	2/-	2/6
La Gloire (Purple-leaved) .—Bright carmine-red	2/-	2/6
Liberation (Green-leaved) .—Fine novelty with showy trusses of orange flowers	2/-	2/6
Louis Cayeux (Green-leaved) .—A vigorous new variety with large trusses of dark rose-red flowers on tall stems	2/-	2/6
Wyoming (Purple-leaved) .—Large trusses of yellowish bronze flowers	2/-	2/6

APPRECIATIONS.

De Wet, September 24th, 1934.—My previous order duly received in good condition and entirely to my satisfaction.

Somerset West, October 15th, 1934.—I might add your seeds are excellent. I've had wonderful results.

Bulawayo, October 10th, 1934.—I must congratulate you on the thought and efficiency with which you tackled the problem of delivery to me en route to Rhodesia. It is a pleasure to deal with you.

Golden Valley, October 2nd, 1934.—I should like to take the opportunity of saying how satisfactory I always find the seeds supplied by you.

Saldanha, October 2nd, 1934.—Your Sweet Pea seeds are good; the flowers large, long stems, beautiful colours. They were admired by many visitors.

Montagu, September 29th, 1934.—I may mention here that the two parcels of carnations I ordered from you recently arrived in good condition and I am very much satisfied with same.

Mowbray, October 17th, 1934.—Let me thank you for the very useful little publication "My Garden," which I have received from you for many years and have been so glad to get and have found of very great help.

Mokeetsi, Oktober 4de, 1934.—Enige jaren geleden heb ik een Moe's Incubator laat kom van U, No. E165, ik moet zeg het een van de beste soorte is wat ik ooit gehad heb. Ik het met twee andere niet zoon sukses gehad als met die een.

Robertson, October 14th, 1934.—The plant was most beautifully packed. I am always astonished at the way you pack plants, so that not even a leaf gets crushed.

HINTS ON HOME BAKING.

TO MAKE TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN "BOER BROOD."

To Set the Yeast (Soet Suurdeeg).

For kneading between 8 and 9 a.m. set yeast at 4 p.m. on the previous day (a few hours later in summer). For 6 lbs. flour take:

2½ cups Boiling Water.

1 teaspoon Salt.

2 cups **Starke's Best Boer Meal** or **Starke's Country Households**.

(Add a teaspoon of sugar in cold weather to ensure rising of yeast.)

Pour the water in a saucepan, add the salt and sprinkle the flour or meal over it. Place saucepan in a warm position and retain the heat by wrapping closely with thick newspaper and other suitable covering such as a "cosy" made like a feather quilt, or other thick wrapper. (In warm weather less covering is required.) After 12 hours or so the yeast should have risen and will have a frothy appearance if at the right stage for kneading. The correct stage is also known by a characteristic odour (unpleasant but not acid) which is easily detected after a little experience. If not risen beat up with a half cup very hot water and set to rise as before. If too cold set in a warmer position or over a pot of hot water. Watch closely and do not allow over fermentation.

To knead the Dough.

Take 6 lbs. **Starke's Country Households** and place in a suitable basin, pour yeast into the centre of the flour and mix with the surrounding flour as far as it will go. Moisten the remaining flour with warm water and knead together thoroughly till the dough is smooth and does not stick to the hands or basin. Divide into loaves and set in carefully greased pans to rise.

The Baking.

If the yeast has been right the bread should be ready for the oven in 1½ hours or sooner when it should have risen half as high again as when set. Bake in a moderate oven for 2 hours. If the oven is too quick cover the bread with paper after being in a few minutes. After an hour in the oven the pans should be turned to equalise the baking. On removing from the oven grease the crust slightly and cover with a cloth. Set in a slanting position to cool.

N.B.—In case of yeast turning sour the same utensil must not be used again for setting until it has been thoroughly sterilised by scalding.

A coarse loaf is made in the same way, using **Starke's Best Boer Meal** for the dough instead of the **Country Households**.

ERADIWEED.

The Guaranteed (1-100) Weed Killer.

A Clean Path always adds to the Appearance of the Garden.

Economy is one big feature since a pint tin of **Eradiweed** will destroy all weeds over an area of 50 square yards when diluted with water in the proportion of 100 to 1. **Care** should be exercised to a reasonable extent when applying the Weed Killer in view of its poisonous nature, and due respect paid to the possibilities of domestic animals coming into contact with and eating the treated vegetation. E.

Full directions for use accompany each package.

Pints 3/3; Quarts 4/6;

½ Gallons 7/6; 1 Gallon 13/6.



Multiple Powder Weed Killer.—Non-poisonous. For clearing weeds from paths, drives, etc. Simple and effective. Per tin (sufficient for 60 sq. yds. of surface) 1/3.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

The following are offered at special prices which will apply so long as our surplus stock lasts and subject to the special offer number being quoted on your order.

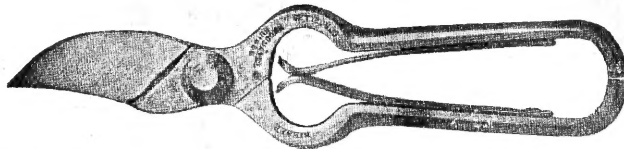
1164. **Bignonia speciosa**, beautiful lavender trumpet climber, strong plants, 2/6 each.
 2164. **Fuchsias**, named varieties, ex pots 9/- per dozen.
 3164. **Fuchsia corallina**, dark foliage, brilliant scarlet long-tubed flowers, large plants, 2 ft., 2/- each.
 4164. **Palms—Phoenix reclinata**, for outdoor planting, 2/6 and 3/6 each, specially good value.
 5164. **Palms—Phoenix canariensis**, 2/6 and 3/6 each, big value. For outdoor planting.
 6164. **Fan Palms—Washingtonia filifera**, for outdoor planting, 3/6 each, specially good value.
 7164. **Stephanotis floribunda**, white waxy-flowered climber, strong plants 2/6 each.

PRICE ALTERATIONS.

Since printing our new Catalogue for 1934-5 the following price alterations have become necessary owing to market fluctuations due to later reports on crop prospects and other causes. Please make the alterations in your copy of the Catalogue for future reference.

Page	Article	Price per	1	5	25	100lbs
13	Hairy Vetch ... ..	...	9d	3/-	13/6	50/-
13	Purple Vetch ... ..	...	9d	3/-	13/6	50/-
15	Mangel, Mammoth Long Red ... ..	...	2/-	8/-	37/6	137/6
15	Mangel, Yellow Globe ... ..	...	2/-	8/-	37/6	140/-
15	Swede, Banholm ... ..	...	1/-	4/3	18/6	67/6
15	„ Best of All ... ..	...	3/-	13/6	62/6	242/6
15	„ Holborn Kangaroo ... ..	...	2/3	10/-	45/-	175/-
15	„ Lord Derby ... ..	...	2/3	10/-	45/-	175/-
15	„ Magnificent ... ..	...	3/3	15/-	67/6	265/-
15	„ Sutton's Champion ... ..	...	2/3	10/-	45/-	175/-
15	„ Webb's Imperial ... ..	...	2/3	10/-	45/-	175/-
15	Turnip, Aberdeen Green Top ... ..	...	1/6	6/3	27/6	105/-
15	„ Aberdeen Purple Top ... ..	...	1/6	6/3	28/6	110/-
17	Kale, Thousand Headed ... ..	...	3/-	13/6	60/-	230/-
21	Peas, Wiehahn's Crescent ... ..	...	9d	3/-	13/6	50/-
		Price per	oz.	1/4lb	1lb	5lbs
25	Swede, Best of All ... ..	...	6d	1/-	3/-	13/6
25	„ Kangaroo Bronze Top ... ..	...	6d	9d	2/3	10/-
25	„ Lord Derby ... ..	...	6d	9d	2/3	10/-
25	„ Sutton's Champion ... ..	...	6d	9d	2/3	10/-
25	„ Webb's Imperial ... ..	...	6d	9d	2/3	10/-
25	Broccoli, White Mammoth ... ..	...	1/6	5/-	18/6	—
27	Cabbage, Flower of Spring ... ..	...	9d	2/6	8/6	40/-
27	„ Large Brunswick ... ..	...	6d	1/9	6/-	25/-
27	„ Large Oxheart ... ..	...	6d	1/9	6/-	25/-
29	Cauliflower, Veitch's Autumn Giant ... ..	...	1/6	5/-	18/6	87/6
		Price per	pkt.	1/4oz	oz.	4ozs
44	Aster, Wilt Resistant, Chinensis Single ... ..	...	6d	2/6	8/6	—
48	Marigold, French Tall Gold Striped ... ..	...	6d	6/-	21/-	—
49	Nasturtium, Bodger's Glorious Gleam ... ..	...	1/-	3/-	10/6	—
	Hybrids, mixed ... ..	...			
63	Platycodon grandiflorum, Chinese Bell-flower, blue ... ..	...	6d	3/6	12/6	—

SECATEURS.



Genuine Rieser's Make.

8½in. long. Bright, narrow pointed blade specially suitable for pruning Vines.

Price 20/- each. Postage 1/-.

Spare Blades 5/- each. Springs 2/6 pair. Bolts and nuts 2/6.

Hooks with Screws 6d. Clips 6d.

We also have the 7½in. and 9in. sizes at the same price.

NOTES FOR RHODESIA FOR NOVEMBER.

Contributed by MEIKLES (GWelo) LTD.

Flower Garden.—Most annuals may be sown practically all through the year, but if sown at the proper time much better results are obtained. Some useful varieties for the Autumn are Asters, Stocks, Dianthus, Gilia, Nemesia, Schizanthus, Petunia, and Venidium. This is an excellent growing month in Rhodesia; now that rains have fallen, giving atmospheric moisture, roses should be well looked after and sprayed if mildew appears; if a sericus attack Bordeaux Mixture is necessary to get rid of it. This can be purchased ready for mixing with water. All suckers should be carefully and entirely removed; if even a small portion is left it has to be done over again; take off all faded blooms or seed vessels.

This is an excellent month for separating and planting out Chrysanthemums. These free flowering plants are worthy of much attention. Rich soil, deeply trenched. In dividing use only the suckers or side shoots and discard the old stem. Many suckers can be obtained from one plant a year old. The blooming period is March and April, when they make an excellent show, following the Dahlias.

Gladiolus is a bulb that does well in Rhodesia. They like a free loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. Imported corms can be planted in this month and they will flower in March or April. Many are descendants of native species; being hybrids of these they are quite at home in Rhodesia. Local corms should be lifted in January and given three months' rest; planted again in April they will flower in October and November.

Montbretias are much abused in Rhodesian gardens. They are a shade-loving plant. Plant 4 inches deep. Referring to Gladioli again, the Primulinus Hybrids are probably the best for Rhodesia as they are very free flowering.

Vegetable Garden.—Most kinds of vegetables should be sown this month. Cauliflower, Autumn Giant type, should be sown; transplanted in January, good heads should be ready in May. Also Cabbage for autumn use should be planted; trenched soil, well manured, and copious watering during dry weather with constant cultivation and stirring of the soil will give good and satisfactory results. This is a good month to plant Celery seed. Where a few only are required, a good plan is to plant in tins or boxes; pick out and strengthen plants before finally putting them into the trench.

A thought for your garden

YOUR garden is laid out with care and forethought. A carpet of green, with a background of colour. Do you not think a bird-bath in Table Mountain Stone will complete the picture? Consider how delightful it will be to have a beautiful bird sanctuary. Write or call at Messrs. Chas. Ayres, Adderley Street, Cape Town, for full particulars.

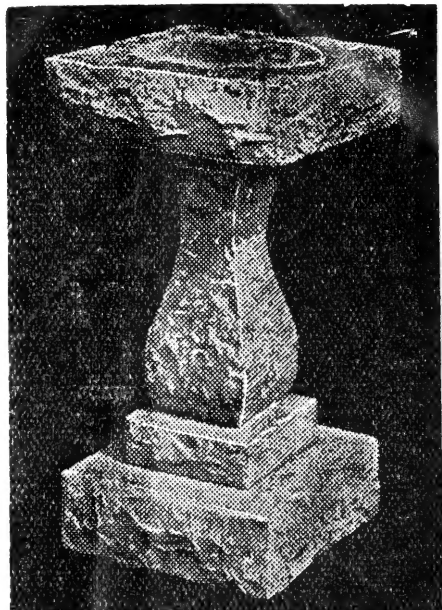
R. CANE & SONS

(PTY.) LIMITED

Monumental Masons

Head Office:

96, LONG STREET, CAPE TOWN



This is the "Swan Neck" design Bird Bath and is only one of the many beautiful designs obtainable.

PRETORIA NOTES.

C. Starke & Co., Ltd., 292 Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

Tel. Add.:

Telephone:

"Seedstarke," Pretoria.

2735 Pretoria.

PLANTING NOTES FOR NOVEMBER FROM PRETORIA BRANCH.

The principal crops for sowing this month will be Mealies, Kaffir Corn and other Sorghums, Manna and other Millets and Cowpeas, Soy Beans and similar summer growers. In Mealies we can supply most varieties that are in demand and we give prices below:

SEED MEALIES.

Prices at Pretoria	10	25	50	100	200lbs
Bread Mealies. —Special Quality	2/3	4/9	8/6	16/-	30/-
Good graded	2/-	4/-	7/3	13/6	25/-
Burlington Hybrid. —The earliest Mealies ...	3/6	7/-	12/6	23/6	45/-
Chester County. —First quality	2/3	4/9	8/6	16/-	30/-
Second quality	2/-	4/-	7/3	13/6	25/-
Hickory King. —Special Strain maturing in four months and a week	2/3	4/6	7/9	14/6	27/6
Other Strains of Hickory King and all other varieties	2/-	4/-	7/3	13/6	25/-

NOTE.—For orders of 5 bags or more deduct 9d per bag.

For Cash with Order deduct 5 per cent.

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS.

Prices at Pretoria	10	25	50	100	200lbs.
Curnow Tall Corn. —A fine strain of White Kaffir Corn	1/9	3/6	6/-	11/-	20/-
Kaffir Corn. —Three selected strains, Pink, Red and White	1/6	3/3	5/9	10/6	18/6
Soet Riet, Sweet Sorghum or Amber Cane	3/9	8/-	15/-	27/6	52/6
Manna, Red or White. —Recleaned seed	2/3	5/-	9/-	17/-	32/6
Manna, Yellow. —Recleaned seed	2/3	4/9	8/6	16/-	30/-
Millet, Red, White or Golden. —Recleaned seed	3/6	7/3	13/6	25/-	47/6
Millet, Japan Barnyard or Japanese. —Recleaned	2/9	5/9	10/6	20/-	37/6
Millet, Babala. —Recleaned, large seed	1/6	3/3	6/-	11/-	20/-
Sudan Grass. —Recleaned seed	3/9	8/3	15/6	30/-	57/6
Imported seed	4/-	9/3	18/-	35/-	—

COWPEAS, ETC.

Prices at Pretoria	10	25	50	100	200lbs.
Cowpeas, Blackeye	2/3	5/-	9/-	17/-	32/6
Cowpeas, Iron and Whippoorwill	2/3	4/9	8/6	16/-	30/-
Cowpeas, New Era, White Bechuana and White Wonder	2/3	4/6	7/9	14/6	27/6
Cowpeas, Mixed. —Graded seed	1/9	3/9	6/9	12/6	23/-
Jugo Beans	2/-	4/-	7/3	13/6	25/-
Mungo Beans. —Green Chinese Peas	2/3	4/6	7/9	14/6	27/6
Soya Beans, Yellow	1/9	3/6	6/6	12/-	22/6
Velvet Beans	2/3	4/9	8/6	16/-	30/-

ROOT CROPS.

Owing to crop failure prices of all root crops have advanced heavily. You will find the latest prices printed on another page of this issue. Please alter your copy of the New Catalogue accordingly so that you may have the correct prices before you when making up your order.

SEED POTATOES.

In another page of this issue you will find quotations for Imported Seed Potatoes. These can be ordered direct or through Pretoria Branch. Prices delivered Pretoria will be as listed at Mowbray plus 1/6 per case for railage, or you can have them railed direct to your station and pay the railage on arrival. We will have "Epicure" (Scotch grown) in 100lb cases at 27/6 per case at Pretoria and you can deduct 5 per cent. for Cash with Order.

OTHER CROPS.

Exigency of space prevents the recapitulation of many other crops that we would like to tell you about, such as Rhodes Grass and Teff Grass (we are offering specially recleaned Teff at 20/- per bag and a cheaper quality at 15/-), Lucerne, Rape, Kale and Sunn Hemp, Peanuts, Melons and Pumpkins, French Beans and Sweet Corn. We have full stocks of all these. Please see our New Catalogue for 1934-5 and recent issues of "My Garden and What to Grow" for particulars of these. We also have Sidonian Oats for summer growing at 16/6 per bag for recleaned seed. 25m340Nov34